The Next News from Europe.

The Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, is to leave Liverpool to-day for Halifax and Boston. She ranks next to the Cambria in speed, and she may, therefore, be expected to arrive about the 18th inst.

It is the determination of the Magnetic Telegraph Company to send the news-to be received by this steamer-to Hartford or New Haven by the telegraph, and thence to this city by steam. It is expected that the gist of the news, which will, proba-bly, be of less importance than that received by the ·Cambria, will be despatched to this city by these means in five or six hours. The energy displayed by this space-annihilating line is certainly highly commendable, and will be properly appreciated by the public.

The enterprising forwarders, Mesers. Livingston & Wells, have the management of the express, and we understand that many of our city papers have already signified their intention to avail themselves of what it may bring. We shall depend upon this express, and for the reason that we never mean to even attempt to outstrip lightning in its speed.

The Oregon Question-Its Ticklish Position. The Oregon question, in its present position, both in this country and in England, has reached that point which creates universal anxiety for its fate, as well as general solicitude for its influence, at this time, on all business operations in this country. The negotiation, which was abruptly terminated last summer by the refusal of Mr. Pakenham to accept the reasonable compromise which had been offered him by this government, might have been renewed, with more favorable auspices, since that time, but for the unfortunate course of action which has taken place in Congress, since the opening of the present session.

The Oregon question is acknowledged to be a subject for negotiation by the two governments, and yet, in the midst of this general acknowledgment, we see it almost taken out of the hands of the American executive, during the last two months, and made the basis of exciting harangues, calculated - if nothing else-to do anything rather than facilitate a favorable termination to the negotiation. While England presents, in her Executive and Legislative Departments, a calm, studied and dignified unity of actiona perfect, undivided front to this country, in the matter of the Oregon question, which gives to her words dignity, and to her conduct force,-the United States-with the best reasons in the world for a similar course of action-has presented, since the commencement of the present session of Congress, a broken front, and divided councils; excited sections, warring on isolated points, in the face of its great rival. This manner of conducting the controversy between the two countries has given an advantage to the British government which almost makes up for the want of title, as far as regards the opinion of the civilized world. On the other hand, the United States, with every thing, as regards title and right and justice, on her side, has, from narrowminded and grovelling motives, been divided between her Executive and Legislative Departmental and presents these futile divisions to the face of the world

This division in the great deliberative counsels of the United States, unfortunately, is not the natural division which takes place between the conduct of two great parties. This division is increased from the fact that it springs up in the American ranks, amongst those men who ought to be the friends of Mr. Polk—who are looked upon as the mainstay of his power-in fact, the very men who profess to support the Executive, to know his wishes, to enjoy his confidence, and to have the honor and policy of his administration at heart. Mr. Polk, on the Oregon negotiation, up to the opening of the present session of Congress, exhibited a course of action which has received the sanction of the country and of all parties. At the opening of the session, he recommended a series of measures calculated to bring about a peaceful termination of the controversy, if moderate counsels would have actuated the British government; and we have every reason to found our belief in the opinion that it would have serminated in a peaceful and happy manner, but for the unfortunate course pursued by his own friends both in Congress and out of Congress.

During the last two or three months, members in the subject of the Oregon negotiation, and to make it a general matter of debate. Now, this was all wrong. Mr. Polk asked for the "notice" to terminate the "joint occupancy." His friends in Congress should have met the position-agreed upon the terms on which it was to pass-and the motion for this purpose should have been passed almost unanimously, and in some degree without debate, by both Houses of Congress. This would have given moral force and strength to the Executive in his subsequent action; it would have presented to England the President and Congress of the United States in an undivided front, and commanded respect and influence in the eyes of the world. If other measures were necessary, they could all be passed in a like spirit. But why should the triends of Mr. Polk already have taken out of his hands the Oregon question, and made it the topic for public harangue, not only in Congress, but throughout the country, and in every public journal, while it was still a matter of negotiation between the two countries? Here is the fatal error that has been committed, and the false position in which the question has been placed, by want of tact, wisdom. and prudence in his friends. The conduct of Mr. Polk, throughout, bears evidence on his side that the negotiation has been conducted with wisdom, firmness, and moderation. It is the want of this same wisdom-the want of this same firmness and moderation-that has brought about this false position in Congress, from which it is difficult to see how far we can escape with honor, unless by rushing on war, or on the very brink of war.

The first error in this business was committed by the very organ of the President-the Union. That journal was selected to supply the place of the Globe. By Cust selection it occupied a mysterious but important position towards the President and his cabinet-which may be called semi-official. Its sentiments, opinions and statements acquired from that position a weight and authority which otherwise would not have been given to it. They were considered the emanations of the President and his cabinet-no matter how erroneous or how absurd they might be. Now, look on the result. The opinions of the Union, and the views promulgated by it, on the subject of the Oregon question, have been injurious to the interests of its party and to the success of the President's measures-denying, and charging as falsehood, facts which turned out to be true; and which were launched forth previous to the session, on the subject of the Oregon question-as if the question had already been thrown before the popuar masses of the Union, and before the country. This was taking the negotiation out of the hands of the President. The conduct of the organ was supposed to be congenial to the wishes of the Presi-

Following up this idea, as soon as Congress met, we find the leading members in both Houses pursuing the same course and greedily enatching the whole question from the hands of the President, and precipitating it upon the public mind in its extreme characteristics. Look on the conduct of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. How indiscreet and improper that conduct has been!
Instead of showing that dignified forbearance towards the Executive Government, regarding a subiect of this importance, he is one of the first to hurry this matter into a debate, which rightfully should he confined to the province of the Executive Department or the secret session of the Senate.

This followed in the same wake the course of action pursued by the Useen, and the position of the husb and.

Oregon question is now more than ever in danger and difficulty. It has been and seems to be fated to be taken out of the hands of the President, by his own reputed friends, and thrown into the political

Whatever be the result of the debate now going on in the Senate, on this subject-the evils produced by the improper course of the President's friends. both in and out of Congress, can scarcely be remedied, unless some favorable turn take place, of which we can tell nothing at this time. The position assumed by those who wish to make popularity out of the question-which first animated the Union, and now agitates certain members of Congress-may cause much embarrassment to the Executive government, so as to break up the negotiation altogether, and ultimately lead to The desire to make printers and Presidents is at the bottom of this unfortunate policy. Mr Polk, while he is regarded with a great deal of friendlinese and frankness by all parties, yet is virtually estranged from his political friends, by their extraordinary course, and their ambition to get shead of him so far as popular feeling is in question. The Oregon question has been discussed in Congress, openly, in such a way as should alone be confined to the secret chambers of the Senate, by members in that body.

Whether these attempts, on the part of printers and President-makers, will have the effect which they desire, remains to be ascertained. On the other hand, if such an attempt should succeed, and the President's friends should be haranguing the country into the jaws of war while every one is expecting peace, the best course to be pursued, in order to get out of the dilemma in which these ambitious parties have placed the country, is to pass the notice, at once, by almost an unanimous vote-to pass a law within the terms of the treaty, such as will protect American citizens going to Oregon, and give an undivided assurance to the President, that he will be unanimously supported in bringing to a termination this negotiation on terms of compromise. This should be the course, in the present aspect of the question.

"LATER ADVICES PROM ENGLAND."-The peculiar timidity evinced by several of the champions at Washington, concerning "later advices from England," before they wish to act upon the bill for the termination of the joint occupancy in Oregon, makes us feel anxious to propose, for their especial benefit, a change in the place of legislation, from Washington to the Isle of Wight, where they would be more accessible to the movements in Parliament. Os-borne Palace could, beyond a doubt, be rented for this purpose; and, then, the days of distance that they e now from London would be converged into hours: and it would also save Sir Robert Peel the trouble of flooding our country with secret agents and attaches of every description, to fete and influence the penchant that many may have for a different form of government than our own, and alarm the restless fears of old women with the terrible horrors of a war, and to give the clergy and the peace men their cue in the coming orisis.

We have seen their influence quietly extending in rivers directions; and hope that the patriotism of the country will not, through secret agents of the English monarchy, be pleased with the rattle of their professions, and tickled with the straws of their diplomacy. The great crisis is yet to come-it will be the culminating point of England's great-

"With a Titian's lust, she will woo a goddess, And embrace a cloud"

The sunlight of free principles have already been disseminated, not only on the Thames and Shannon, but on the Danube and Rhine; and thousands of eager emigrants are flocking to our shores, as the El Dorado of civil and religious liberty. Envy our unhea d of prosperity, and avarice roused at the naked thought of Mexico one day falling into our hands, have led her on, with consum-

mate skill, to the present state of affairs.

Oregon is used by her as a cloak to conceal the ulterior designs she has upon the arrest of the extension of the area of freedom in the South. And how should she be met ? As Mr. Polk has met her-determined not to suffer that which is wrong, and at the same time determined to vindicate our rights, even to the point of the bayonet.

With the Senate remains the duty to support the patriotism of the President, and show to the world, as it ever has, a light and an influence that conserves the liberties of a powerful and mighty nation. We have no belief in that kind of individual friend. both houses of Congress were the first to bring up ship that is under the necessity of keeping armed to preserve it, or of those national protestations of a desire for peace that require great increase in armies and navies to support them. Relying upon the wisdom of the United States Senate, we leave

> MYSTERIES OF STOCK SPECULATIONS.-In our paper of yesterday, we stated that certain parties in this city are using the magnetic telegraph, between Fort Lee and Philadelphia, for the purpose of speculating in stocks. We give a few more facts to day.

> The principal of this pusiness, in New York, has two persons engaged to assist him. During the sittings of the Board, one of these persons is stationed at the upper Board, and the other at the lower. The fluctuations of the upper Board are communicated by the one above to the principal, through a hole in the partition. The principal then buys to suit the market, and despatches his other agent to the telegraphic station, to communicate information to the principal in Philadelphia. Up to the present time, signals have been used for transmitting the price of stocks across the river; but this being deemed tedious, we understand that the principal despatched a person yesterday, to enect regular signal poles for a perfect telegraph.

This is certainly using the telegraph for a purpos never contemplated by the inventor, Professor Morse, nor by the immortal Franklin.

CITY REFORM-ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MEETING -It is amusing to read the party papers of this city now a days. Both the whig and democratic papers are loud in calling for a reform in the city government; and it would seem as if the editors were bursting with patriotism, while they vie with each other in claiming to be the first to denounce the old municipal government. This is a piece of their old tactics, and is destined to effect nothing. Before the New York Herald took up the subject, and acted as the friend of the people, those lazy ournals never uttered a syllable on the subject; but now, when the people have taken the matter into their own hands, and are determined to push it through, those worthies come out and prate about reform, with unblushing effrontery. There will be another meeting of the democrats, for reform, a Tammany Hall on Priday evening, that promises to be rich. The different cliques of that party will have another tilt at each other, and it will no doubt end, as the other did-in smoke.

FROM MATANZAS .- The fine brig Jeseph Atkins, Captain Trunday, after a long and boisterous passage, arrived yesterday from Matanzas. friends of those on board were becoming some what alarmed for the safety of the vessel, she having been at sea twenty-eight days, during which time they were viented by a succession of severe and heavy gales. She sailed in company with the bark Princeton, and was in the same gale that drove this vessel ashore.

Her average passage, heretofore, from Matanzas to this port, occupied about eight days.

MRS. VALENTINE MOTT, JR.—This accomplished lady and talented vocalist is about leaving for Italy, where she will probably remain about two years, for the purpose of completing her musical education. She will bear with her the warmest wishes of a large and brilliant circle of friends, and her return will be anxiously looked for by all who know her. We learn she sails in the packet ship Independence, for Liverpool, on Friday next, accompanied by her

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING .- The new ship, Marmion, Captain Edwards, will sail to-day for Liverpool. She is a splendid ship, and will undoubtedly prove herself to be a swift sailer.

10 ALC: 2:27 - 2.27

This fine ship was built, we understand, under the superintendence of Captain Edwards, favorably known as recently the commander of the famous Sea; and from his well known character as a skilful seaman, it is fair to suppose that the Marmion will not make a longer trip over the Atlantic than any other ship. She sails to-day in company with packet that has made several quick passages; and she will also have to compete with the Joshua Bates, of Boston, a remarkably fast sailing ship. It will be worth one's while to ascertain which of these three packets will make the shortest passage to Liverpool. If any one doubts the capacity of Americans for

superior ship building, let him set his eye upon the Marmion as she passes out to sea to-day.

THE PILOTS .- Our readers will find, in another column of this day's paper, a list of vessels that have been piloted into this port by the New York Pilots. taken away from them and given to the Merchant Pulots to pilot to sea. This list comes from the Commissioner's office of the latter class of pilots, and it is to be expected, therefore, that none of the M. P.'s will deny its correctness. And will any one, in the face of this list, say that the New York Pilots are not persecuted ? There are a great number of vessels brought into port in safety by one class of pilots, and then taken from them, against all custom and usage, and given to another class. We hope that this fact will be taken into deep consider-

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INCOME OF THE LITERATURE FUND .- The income of the Literature Fund for the ast year was distributed among the eight districts, on the 26th of February last. The amount (\$5,000,) to which the first district is entitled, was distributed among the following named academies:

\$5,000 00

and affords considerable relief to the several institutions to which it was given. THE FOREIGN MAILS .- We have received the fol-

The whole amount distributed was over \$40,000,

lowing letter from a correspondent in Boston, con-taining the intelligence that the whole mail, which left here on Saturday afternoon, did not reach Beston in time to go in the mail steamer Cambria :-

ton in time to go in the mail steamer Cambria:

Bosron, March 2, 1846.

The Cambria, Capt. Judkins, sailed yesterday with 40 passengers, for Liverpool, and 5 for Halifax. Among the former, were Prince Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, and Mr. N. C. Poor, of this city, bearer of despatches. She left before the Southern mail arrived—consequently, 13 passengers, who had paid their passage money, and about ten thousand letters, and a large newspaper mail, mostly from your city, were left behind for the next steamer, which sails on the last proximo.

One half the passage money will be paid back to those left behind, or the privilege of taking passage in the next steamer.

left bealing, of the private inext steamer.

Capt. Judkins sailed promptly at the hour, 2 P. M., there being no authority for detaining her a moment atter the time had arrived for sailing, unless from the British minister, at Washington.

The mail from New York Saturesy evening, by the ish minister, at Washington.

The mail trom New York Satursay evening, by the steamer Mohegan, did not arrive here till 7 o'clock last night 6 hours after the Cambria had sailed—just the time the "Herad Express" beat the "Holy Alliance" in the late contest, between this city and New York, in the famus Halifax Express. The Mohegan left New York at 6 p. m., in the midst of a severe snew storm, and came as far as Sands Point, anchored and remained till 4 o-clock next morning, when she left, and arrived at Stonington 1 before 2 p. m from thence to this city, in the usual time, the tracks of both railroads being clear of snew.

The letters, thus left behind, will go out in the packet ship Joshua Bates, which leaves Boston tonorrow for Liverpool. All the despatches from the British Minister, and from our own Government, went in the Cambria. They reached Boston on Saturday night.

ANTI-RENTISM -A convention of anti-rent delerates assembled at Albany on the 27th of last month-Replesentatives from New York city, Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Columbia, Greene, Schenectady, and Montgomery counties, were in attendance. Several speeches were made, and resolutions passed, in which the position of the party was defined. The following are the resolutions:-

was defined. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That if interrogated as to what measures of relief we propose, we answer, that it is the duty of the Legislature, when petitions are presented setting forth the complaints of the petitioners, few er many, to examine into the origin and nature of those complaints, and, if well founded to device the appropriate remedy. Acknowledged evils ought speedily to be removed. Our government, theoretically, professes to give, and secure to all, equal rights, privileges and immunities. If, then, a portion of its citizens are, by an anomalous system of property holding, deprived of some rights and privileges, and hempered by many disabilities, and no relief can be found in legislation, the government fails of its professed object and and. and hempered by many disabilities, and no relief can be found in legislation, the government fails of its professed object and end. But we will state that the laws which we ask for as measures of reliefare:— lat. A law taxing the rents issuing out of real estate in the towns where the real estate is situated. 2d. A law abolishing the legal remedy of distress for

rent.

2d. A law prohibiting the creation of any leasehold setate for a term exceeding twenty years.

4th A law allowing a tenant in all suits upon leases in perpetuity. for life, or for a term exceeding twenty years, to show want of title in the grantor, and thereby defeat a recovery.

in perpetuity, for life, or for a term exceeding twenty years, to show want of title in the grantor, and thereby defeat a recovery.

5th. A law prohibiting the devise of leasebold estates but requiring them to be divided among heirs according to the general law of descents.

Resolved, That we are in favor of taking from the Executive of this State the appointing power in relation to all local officers, and all officers not directly connected with the Executive department, believing that the people of every locality are the best and most appropriate judges of the fitness of candidates for local offices.

We can see no good reason why the people cannot select all officers as safely and fittingly as they can elect those who may select them.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the Legislature ought to pass a law setting at liberty the men who have been sentenced to State Prison noder the Statute of 1845 seginst appearing disquised and armed. It we have read the testimony right in the case of Mr. Boughton, and the men convicted at Delhi, they are all only technically guilty of the offences for which they are suffering punishment, and we believe that their sentences are greatly disproportioned to their offence, excessively and vindictively severe. We think that they have aiready suffered too long under the penelties of a law which bears too close an analogy to the old blue laws of Connecticut.

Recolved, That all useless offices at present existing

aws of Connecticut.

Resolved, That all useless offices at present existing

Resolved, That all useless offices at present existing in the State ought to be at once abolished, and the creation of such forbidden hereafter; and that the welfare, respectability, and, in deed, permanence of the Republic demands that public services ought net to be requited with a larger amount of hire than similar services would command in the ordinary business of private life.

Resolved, That the aggregation of large quantities of landed property in individual bands is detrimental to the welfare of the Republic, and that the forthceming State Convention should take means to discountenance the future accumulation of such large landed estates.

Resolved, That what is good for a State is good for a Nation, and it is therefore the cpinion of this convention that similar action should be taken by Congress in relation to the public lands.

This may be looked upon as the organization of a

This may be looked upon as the organization of a separate party, but it is perhaps questionable how long it will remain so.

Movements of Travellers. The long protracted arrival of the various means of travelling, brought, yesterlay, the following passengers to the undermentioned hotels. At the—
AMERICAN.—W. Tiffany, New York; Abraham Davies,

Virginia.

Asron.—J. Grove, Pa; H. C. Herr, do; B. Lean, C. C. Holbrock, Capt. W. Hackstaff, Boston; Ed. H. Clark, do; W. Chapin, Hartford; H. King, Phila; H. Carr, Ala; Fay and Davy, Beston; Thes. Robertson, Richmond; J. A. Field, Baltimore; W. J. Loring, Boston; L. Hurst, do; W. Brown, Providence; A. B. Thomas, Boston; S. L. Cutter, Philadej, J. C. Boyd, N. O; W. Breton, St. Johns, N. B; N. C. Nish, Boston; Geo. Richardson, do; J. Greentree, Cambridge; Edw. Wyman, Boston; W. Stokes, Philadelphia.

N. B. N. C. Nish, Boston; Geo. Richardson, do; J. Greentree, Cambridge; Edw. Wyman, Boston; W. Stokes,
Philadelphia.

CITY.—J. B. Bates, Westchester; F. H. Cossitt, Memphis; Geo. B. Kerford, Mexico; M. R. Flippen, Ve; Jes.
Ray, Philad; Messrs. Young, Jennings, Wilkinson,
Lynchburg; J. Browne, N. C. W. Alexander, Illinoss; F.
T. Jones, Philad; B. O. Warriman, Illinois; N. Phillips,
St. Louis; Simon Mandleban, Lake Superior; Charles Ellis, Richmond, Va; M. Motley, Boston; George Clark,
Conn; Com. Ferry, U. S. N.; J. DeCourcy, Philad; W.
Carter, do.

Farszuis.—Messrs. Goodrich and Howard, Norwich;
J. Gambler, Fa; R. King, do; W. Whiton, Pierment; J.
H. Frost, Philad; E. J. Teft, Syrscuse; E. W. and S. F.
Egerton, S. C; W. R. Simonson, Savannah; C. Stone, Illinois; E. Hale, Jefferson Co; H. Hutchinsen, Newark; A.
B. Biers, Bridgeport; C. J. Jermen, Norwich, Ct.
Globa.—H. B. Seymour, R. I; J. A. Gorden, J. Newton, Philad; Dr. Hill, Maine.
Howard, —Jon. Petit, L. I; H. R. Penfield, Rockester;
Geo. Dwight, Newark; W. B. Willisms, Qasbec; Geo.
Paul, Boston; W. M. Converse, Norwich; W. A. Prescott, M. Jones, Boston; W. A. Neil, Columbia; J. J. Neil,
do; W. Hendrix, Als; S. Weymouth, Philad; J. Kelmon,
do; Lyman Moore, Boston; B. O. Ormstesd, do; J. Van
Brunt, Pittsburg, Sen). E. Hall, Ky; J. Teon, Tenn; G.
Prescott, N. H; W. A. Balsam, N. J.

The store-house, goods, notes and accounts of

The store-house, goods, notes and accounts of Arel F. Butterfield, of Kensington, Onkiand County, Michigan, were consumed by fire on the morning of the 18th ult.; estimated loss, over and above insurance, 26000.

Theatricals. PARE THEATRE.-The comedy of the " Sheriff of the County" was presented last evening, and perform most admirably. The evening's entertainment's closed with the new drams, entitled the "Cricket on the Hearth." On Monday night, the Seguin troupe will make their debut in the new comic opera of "Don Pasquale," by Donizetti. This celebrated opera is said to be one of the most brilliant compositions of the great mastre, and was performed with extraordinary success, for two easons, at the Italian Opera House, London We doubt ot, the musical sitte of the city will crowd the theatre nightly, and "Don Pasquale" have a great run. This evening, George Vandenhoff will appear in the comedy of "The Provoked Husband." The "Cricket on the Hearth " will also be performed.

Bowsay THEATRE. - This house was literally crammed full last night. Boxes, pit, and gallery—all were crowded. The "Highland Rover" was substituted for the "Knights of the Cross," Mr. Scott having been taken suddenly ill. This soul-stirring drama was received with unbounded applause, and the wonderful performances of Hector came in for their full share of admira tion. The "Demon Statue" was well performed—the character of Denny O'Loftus being fairly sustained by Mr. James Anderson, although it was his first appear ance. This interesting performance will be repeated to night, together with "Black-Eyed Susan" and "Don ming a lengthy and attractive bill.

Howe's CIECUS AT PALMO'S .- Those of our citizens who have not yet visited this establishment had better avail themselves of the short time it will remain in this in a few days, to fulfill an engagement there. Dan Rice's benefit comes off to-morrow evening, and there is every probability that it will be a good one. Madama Macarte will perform some of her equestrian feats on the occasion. The last afternoon performance will be this effernoon.

Mons. Gibern's Concert.—A very select and fashionable audience was assembled last evening, at Niblo's, at this concert. The performances of Mr. Gibert, and his accomplished and talented assistants, drew forth repeatedly the applause of the audience. It was a rare musical treat, and will be remembered a long time by these who had the pleasure of attending. The several performers maintained the high reputation for which they are celebrated, and added fresh laurels to their wreaths. The comic scome, Le Pere Tunquefort, by Mr. Gibert, was unusually rich, and fairly convulsed the audience with its humor and material.

Leogaco ps Mayers.—The lion planist, at the request

Gibert, was unusually rich, and fairly convulsed the audience with its humor and naivet?

Leofold de Merza.—The lion pianist, at the request of a number of families, was to give his third grand concert in Philadelphia last evening. The United States Garette of yesterday says:—"DeMeyer has sustained, by his performances on his favorite instruments, the high strained expectations which preceded his coming, and the seaming impossibilities he achieves with a dexterous ease that takes away all idea of there being any difficulty whatever in his performance, have awakened the wonder and excited the approbation of the crowds that have gathered to listen to him. A finished taste is observable in all that he executes, and while his brilliancy is at times excessive, he always preserves the proper tone of harmony which imparts delight, and the difficulties of execution with which he invests his performance are made to set off, not to hide the melody and beauty which the composer had in view. In all respects DeMeyer is a cultivated artist, evidently conscious of the just use of his powers, and unwilling to sacrifice, in any respect, the true uses of music for the purpose of showing how much better than any body else he can play; and he deserves his signal success."

A new company of singers, the Barker Family, consisting of three brothers and a sister, are giving concerts in Providence, Pawtucket, and that vicinity. They are very highly spoken of by the journals in that region.

sisting of three brothers and a sister, are giving concerts in Providence, Pawtucket, and that vicinity. They are very highly spoken of by the journals in that region.

Police Intelligence.

March 3.—Bold Rebbery—Two Five Point thieves, called Jim Curran, alias Thomas Murtagh, and Jim Dixon, were arrested by policeman McManus, of the 6th ward. Those rescals, it appeared "sneaked" into the boarding house No. 138 Elm street, about 5 o'clock, and entered three of the upper rooms, occupied by the boarders, and broke open several trunks, and packed up wearing apparel belonging to Mr. Messes M. Clark, Cornelius Sloat, and Miss. Always, valued in all at \$50, all ready for a start. Mr. Clark had occasion to visit his room, and on going up stairs, these thieves became alarmed, and immediately fied down stairs. Mr. Clark inmediately gave chase, but the rogues were too nimble, and made their escape. One of the rascals accidentally laft his cost behind him, and this coat being shown to policeman McManus, at the station house, he recognised it to be the coat worn by Murtagh, and in less than half an hour this officer "pulled" in from the Five Points these two chaps, who were at once identified by Mr. Clark to be the fellows who broke open the trunks on the above premises. Justice Drinker committed them to prison for trial.

Caution to Beerding Hesse Keepers.—A woman is going the rounds of all the gentes boarding houses, and after remaining a few days, plunders the limmates, and escapes with the booty. The last place she robbed was the house of Mr. J. W. Trust, No. 30 McDougal street. She left last Saturday, and robbed the above premises of between \$40 and \$80 in bank bills, also a quantity of neck handkerchiefs and scarfs. This woman passed under the name of Caronine Beaton, and is about twenty-five years of age, a ender make, rather fair complexion, dark hair, lost her upper front teeth, small waist, and wears a large bustle, dark satin hat, short coat, or cloak, and fox muff of year per lind of the public a service by arr

Burglary.—The store of John Wood, tailor, No. 37, 8d ued at \$30. No arrest.

Burglary — The exchange office of Mr. S. D. Sturtevont, No. 45 Canal street, was burglariously entered on
Monday night, by a false key, and about \$80 stolen

Burgiary—The exchange office of Mr. S. D. Sturtsvant, No. 46 Canai street, was burglariously entered on
Monday night, by a false key, and about \$50 stolen
therefrom.

A Flere up with a Lowyer.—An old sea captain of respectability, whom it appears from some little jealousy,
does'nt live with hi. better half, wno, by the bye, is a
very lovely creature, and somewhat younger than the
captain, and is boarding at one of our fashionable hotels
in the vicinity of the Park, and the generous captain always foots the bill, on yesterday the gallant captain
came as usual to pay up and by chance strolled up stairs
into his wife's room, and commenced searching for love
letters in a small box. The lady not admiring this
searching operation, immediately sent for her lawyer,
who at once came to her sid, the captain ordered this legal skinner out of the room, or he would kick him out,
and suiting the action to the word, applied his toe to the
back part of this gentleman, which sent him sailing
down stairs at about ten knots. We are informed that
legal proceedings have been taken by the lawyer, for
this summary ejectment to heal his wounded honor.

Robbing a Room-Mers.—Joseph Thompson was arrested, yesterday, by policeman Williston, of the Fourth
Ward, for stealing, from the pantaloons pocket, a
purse containing \$16, belonging to William Acker, No.
66 Cherry street. These two men slept in the same
room togsther, and while Acker was asleep, early yesterday morning, Thompson robbed his pocket of the
above sum. He was arrested at Williamsburgh, and on
coming to the Police Office, acknowledged taking the
momented him for trial.

Petit Lavcenies.—John Clark was arrested last night on
suspicion of steeling a malogany wash stand, for which
an owner is wanted at the "Tombs." John McKew was
arrested yos teriday, by officer Whikhart, for a oowardly
assault on a little boy, by the name of the head, and actually lifted the
child off the ground; so much so, that great tears are
entertained of the child becoming a swell head. Justic

intends bringing a civil suit against immen for damages.

Richard Moran was arrested yesterday for an assault, in throwing a brick in a very careless manner, which struck a boy of eleven years of age, called James Keily, on the left temple with such force as to knock him down senseless. The boy was taken to the Folice Office, and the magistrate sent him to the City Hospital; but that worthy institution would not receive him, consequently the poor mether had to take the boy back to her house, No. 56 Cross street, where the Alms House Physician, Dr. Parker, very kindly attended. Justice Drinker locked up Moran to swait the result.

p Moran to await the result.

DUKL SKITLED — The Baltimore Pariot, of Saturday afternoon says: — The affair of honor, which we mentioned yesterday as having been on the tapis, between a party of gentlemen from Philadelpaia, who repaired to this city some days ago and sojourned inceg, for the the purpose of adjusting preliminaries, has, we understand, been amicably settled by the friends of the parties. The principals were Mr. Deveux Powell, son of Colonel J. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, and a young gentleman from Savannah, Ga., named Danyell. The friend of Powell, it is understood, was Gen. Harlon, and of Danyell, Mr. St. George Crogan. Mr. Danyell was the challenger. His adversary offered to fight, it is said, at eighty yards, with rifles. This was not acceded to by Mr. D. a friends, in consequence of his being near-sighted;—it was, however, determined by them to accept at 20 paces, which would not be agreed to. Certain it is, however, the difficulty was arranged without a resort to shooting irons, and the parties returned to their respective homes. There were several others, friends of both parties, cencerned in the affair. What seems strange is, that although they pretended to be incegnities, and were three or four days stopping at the Eutaw House and the Exchange Hotel, yet the knowledge of their presence in Baltimore, and the nature of their visit, was almost universal.

HORRID MURDER.—The following is a narrative of one of the most shocking murders that ever occurred in the State of Kentucky :—
RUSSELVYLLE, Ky., Feb. 17th. 1846.—A most distressing murder has just been committed in our town. A young man named John George, of respectable connections, attempted to seduce a Miss Jackson, of this town; failing in his attempts to seduce her, and fearing that it would be made public, he stole by the window of the young lady's room, raised it, and shot her, after waking her and making himself known. He fied. The report alarmed the family who ran to her room and found her dring. She lived only two hours, but long smough to disclose everything.

City Intelligence.

LECTURE ON ORRON.—A very interesting lecture on Oregon was given last evening at Croton fill, by Mr. Charles Saxton, a gentleman who as lived for some years in Oregon. Mr. Saxton commenced by saying:
Fellow clittens.—At the carnest solicitation of a locitation of the control of the property of the control of the control

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—This association, in whose present and ultimate success there is a very general interest manifested, hold their regular monthly meeting at the Historical Society's Reome, University Buildings, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Cel. Edward Clark will read a paper on the cultivation of sile, which, in itself, is a very interesting subject. Dr. D. P. Gardase will also reading paper on the rotation of crops.

"Mass Mextree" in the Park.—We understand that that there is to be a "mass meeting" in the Park to-morrow afternoon at 8 o'clock, in order to give a public expression of sentiment, in regard to the recent conviction and sentence of Mike Walsh to Blackwell's Island.

pression of sentiment, in regard to the recent conviction and sentence of Mike Walsh to Blackwell's Island.

The Weather.—The thermometer sprung up considerably, between Monday, at noon, and yes erday, at the same time. The sun was out quite warm and pleasaid, so that it seemed considerably like spring A general thaw seemed to have commenced. The gutters, being filled with ice and snow, would not allow the water to run through them, and so it ran in streams over the pavement. This will about spoil the aleighing in the city, although we noticed a great number of persons enjoying it yesterday.

Fire.—The fire last night at 12 o'clock, was the grocery store of E C Korner & Co., corner of Thomas street and West Broadway. Damage but trifling.

Sunday Omnisuses.—Why do not some of our enterprising eminisus proprietors run a faw of those public conveniences on Saudays, during the hours when it would not interfere with divine service? Many persons, especially the aged and infarm, as well as ladies and children, are now entirely cut off from the privilege of attending distant churches. Whatever contribues to promote so desirable an object, must be viewed by the wise Christian as conducive to the benefit of society; and there seems to be no reason why the many, in the results of the source of the convenience of the charge of the society; and there seems to be no reason why the many, in

ety; and there seems to be no reason why the many, in their public conveyances, should fact enjoy a privilege new confined to those who are fortunate enough to be enabled to do so in their private carriages.

now confined to those who are fortunate enough to be enabled to do so in their private carriages.

The Case of Captain Lunbow.—The grand jury before whom bills of indictment were laid, charging Capt. Ludlow with the murder of one of his crew, returned them to Judge Bette yesterday. It is understood that a majori y of the jury was for finding a true bill, and that two or three of their fellows dissented.

An Incident in the Supranon Count.—During the trial of the cause before Judge Oakley, yesterday, in the Superior Court, one of the jurors, (Claus Clason.) arcse and begged to be excused for a few moments. His sume time admonishing him to return as early as possible. The Court was kept in an agitated suspence for more than an hour, yet the absentse failed to ap var. By consent of ceunsel, the cause was proceeded with, and in a lew moments the juror returned, and took his seat, with as much non-faisnes as though nothing particular had happened in his absence. He was soon, however, apprised by a fellow juror that he had been fined en dollars, for his having salvocated the popular principle of "the largest liberty to the largest number." His visage, at this announcement, became somewhat elongated and wo begone; he however soon recovered his sell-possession and equanimity of temper, and will probably regard this us a sufficient admonition for the future.

Inauguration of James K. Poik, comes off to night at Tammany Hall. The committee of arrangements is very large, and composed of many of our most respectivene, and composed of many of our most respectable citizens, and eli the tickets are sold, it will, no doubt, be one of the most brilliant fêtes of the season. Ex-President Van Buren and other distinguished individuals will be present.

Soirer in Broome Braker.—The filts of our fashlonable society, both French and American, had a rare

able citizens, and sli the tickets are sold. It will, no doubt, be one of the most brilliant fêres of the season Ex-President Van Buren and other distinguished individuals will be present.

Sonzer in Brooms Spreet.—The slite of our feshionable society, both French and American, had a rare treat in the reunion, on the evening of the 34th ult, at the magolificant mansion of one of our most highly exteemed French merchants. It was our happy lot to be among the favored recipients of his hospitality on that occasion—thus enjoying, for the first time, the opportunity of studying the characteristics of the two greatest nations of our globe in contact, as developed under the genial influences of a highly select and truly aristocratic ball. Our host, known in this city for many years as a favorite specimen of the true gentleman, as well on account of his affability of deportment in the social, as for strict probity in the commercial relations of life, had provided most bountifully for the occasion; nor did his efforts to promote the happiness of his family. Nobly and successfully did they second him, with an amisbility to be equalled only by the graces of their every effort. The honors were assumed and sustained by the elder daughter, in a manner worthy of the highest commendation—herself, conspicuous and at all times remerkable for the graces of ner person and her various accomplishments, was peculiarly an object of admiration for the case and "laisers caller" with which she so beautifully represented to grande nation. All attention was directed towards her, and none could fail to note the noble beauty, the courteous address, the mild word, and the insituating and enchaining manner. In short, the tout ensemble was worthy of her glorious country. Happy, a thousand times happy, he who possesses such a treasure; for this charming being, who betrays but soft fifteen in her appearance, has for several years been married to another! May they long enjoy the life and fortune they so gloriously adorn.

Miss T. C. of St. Louis,

bounties and its luxuries, to gratify the most retastes. Champagne flowed in currents, and the exquisits wines, from the sparkling Hock to the ge Madeira, reflected joyously their tints beneath the tilisting brilliance of a thousind candelabras. Of potency, as well as of their quantity, several of the gipresented proofs too palpable for doubt; among withere distinguished himself our joyial friend, the "Cde R." formerly officer in Africa, almost as remarl for his erudition as for his affability and courtesy of portment. Also, Mr. M. as charming duccer, and a feet gentleman. And Mr. B., with the talent at Jen. of fascinate lee belies with his seducion tattle am elegant person. Like to curselves in this particular owes not his birth to America, nor has he as yet ely lost the characteristics of his native country; ye we sincerely trust, that after a few years resid among our mutually beloved Americans, he will becaufait and perfect.

We shall ever quote this re-union as an spoch—ib braced much of that which constitutes the glery of city, its good society, it has to ten, its refinement, philosophers of the old world, we have examined, a case, the diversities of French and American character the several phases presented themselves, and in connection, we have but one regret, which is, the

braced much of that which constitutes the glery of city, its good society, its saus ten, its refinement, philosophers of the old world, we have examined, a case, the diversities of French and American charactas the several phases presented themselves, and in connection, we have but one regret, which is, it happiness so great as that we have recorded she have been so fleeting. It may indeed be long before shall again enjoy so pure, so rich a pleasure.

Cononer's Orrice.—Foul Marder by Poison.—Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest at residence of Collins Sheppard, who keep the Bit Horn Tavern, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Fourence, on the body of Jacob Ackerson, a native of Jersey, and seventy-two years of age. This old geman is the father of Mrs. Sheppard. It appears from facts, as far as we can learn at present, that Mrs. Spard, son last Friday morning, made some buckweakes, of which her three children and hasband to hearty breakfast, also her father, Mr. Ackerson before leaving the table, tho children, the father grand father, became violently sick, and vemited defully. Mrs. Sheppard becoming alarmed, threw balance of the buckwheat batter and cakes down sink, and Dr. Bustard was sent for, who administer them relief, and very skilfully saved the lives ochildren and Mr. Sheppard, but the old gentleman, sibly through his age, died on Sunday morning, ince quence of the poison, evidently esten in the cakes. children are out of danger, but Mr. Sheppard tunately did not partake of any, being empin cooking them, and in haste to send the children for the neighbors and the neighbors of the children gave a piece of cake to the dog, who also taken with the same vomiting. Mrs. Sheppard tunately did not partake of any, being empin cooking them, and a poet mortem examination terday on the body of Mr. Ackerson, and the content he stemach given to Dr. Children to school. We understand that this, buckwheat was chased from the neighbors in the same of to-day, to be able to obtain a little light on this dark, foul,

ning, while returning to Honesdale. Pa., from Ways in a sleigh, encountered a lad lying in the snow on road side. They immediately stopped, and going to waked him from the death sleep into which he was ing rapidly, wrapped him comfortably in buffale reput him into the sleigh, and conveyed him to Honesdwhere Mr. Dart lodged him at his own house.

veiling outbic is respectfully invited to the subscriber; ple's and varied assortment of the above useful and conveauppendage to a geuleman's toilet. Their assortment embereity variety of travelling cases, autable either for a lessort journey, each containing all that is necessary for performing of a traveller's ablutions, in the most dear and compact form.

177 Byosaway, opposite "Howare and the subscription of the subscr

MONEY MARKER Tuesday, March 2-6 P.

ations in Wall street, to-day, we very limited extent, and prices remain without a tion. Vicksburg, Reading Railroad, Norwich and cester, Morris Canal, Farmers' Loan, Penn. 8's, and 6's, closed at yesterday's prices. Canton Went up cent; and Harlem 4. Long Island tell of a per ce The annexed table axhibits the destination of of merchandise from this port for the month of Fel

Commence of the Port of New York.

Analysis of Experts for Feb. 18ts.

Domestic Powers for Feb. 18ts.

Domestic Powers for Markets

at Britain... \$7.9.785

\$1.0.00 \$1.5445

dopendencies 160.808 \$.5.912 7.593 To Great Britain... Total Great Britain . \$939,603 41,030 7,298 10,819 4,611 556 87,788 6,173 8,704 7,944 2,163 1,817 6,958 8 663 5.516 7,218 12,376 3,254 1,256 2,507 668 160 100 400 1,170 877 292 4.5 194,427 96,227 67,497 59,360 38,760 56,068 64,831 98,430 80,223 82,130 81,719 17,403 18,041 8,120 7,180 Spain & her isl's. Total merchandine. . \$1,673,212 52 318 To Porto Rico. Spanish doubloons Havre, rix dollars

Havre, fix dollars
Havra, fix o'ranc piecas
Havara, Spuish doubloos
Angostura, fix frauc piecas
Para, rix dollars
Li Guayra, fine franc piecas
Et. Domingo, American gold About seven eighths of the aggregate experts domestic merchandise. Mere than one half of ports, was to Great Britain and depende orts of specie for the month were very small. From the annual report of the Secretary or St. egislature, covering the returns of the several r rporations of this State, for the year 1848, we

The total income of these roads from all source year 1845, amounted to.

Total expenditures for all purposes. Aggregate net income for 1845.

This income averages nearly six per cent on

gregate cost of the roads.

The income of the Albany and West Stor.

Reilroad Company is not given in the report to cretary of State, as it is included in the West road returns made to the Legislature of Massa. The net income of the West Stockbridge ded to the net income given above, would amount to about one million of dollars, in re-

bers.
The number of passengers transported on the rotthis State, in 1845, exceeded the whole populate State. One half of the whole number of pa the State. One half of the whole number of patransported was carried by the Harlem rallroad by. That company transported nearly one mis half of passengers during the year 1845, or abtimes the total population of the city, which we given every man, woman and child, in the rides within the year. It would have required omnibuses, carrying ten passengers, and making each, to have carried this number of passenge omnibuses, making twelve trips each day, for everyging ten passengers, each trip, to have carried. averaging ten passengers each trip, to have can number of passengers transported by the Har road company.

There are now two hundred and thirty-four nibuses coming into Broadway below the Par which come down Broadway, and se from the through Chatham street. It would require an about fifty to this number, were it not for th railroad, which would almost make Chatham passable. The construction of a railroad, the to Broadway, and the extension of the Harls Park Row, on the Park side of the street to would relieve Brosdway of nearly one helf buses that now make that thoroughfare alm ble for private vehicles. We trust the pet the Common Council, for a railroad throu